

REMARKS

The present invention is a display arrangement for holding a liquid crystal which, in accordance with an embodiment of the invention, includes liquid crystal display (LCD) 31 held in a position relative to a housing including a first part 35 and a second part 39. The display arrangement includes an elastic part 40 located between the LCD with the elastic part contacting the first housing part and including a portion which contacts an under surface of the window to seal a space between a top of the liquid crystal display and the under surface, a cavity 34 located between a periphery of the LCD and the housing and an adhesive member 42 applied along a periphery of a bottom surface of the liquid crystal display which attaches the liquid crystal display to the first part of the housing. The first housing part 35 covers the periphery of the LCD and the bottom surface of the liquid crystal display and the second housing 39 part covers a periphery of the top surface of the LCD. The elastic part 40 contacts the second part 39.

These grounds of rejection are traversed for the following reasons.

Claim 19 stands objected to regarding the Examiner's statement that "the periphery" in line 12 lacks antecedent basis. However, it is submitted that the Examiner has apparently missed the reference to "a periphery" in line 10, which provides proper antecedent basis.

Claims 19-40 stand rejected under 35 USC §103 as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,064,453 (Inubushi et al.) in view of U.S. Patent 6,608,664 (Hasegawa). It is noted that the Examiner has included a typographical error in the numerical identification of Inubushi et al. with it being obvious that the text of the Office Action corresponds to the '453 Inubushi et al. patent identified by U.S. Patent No. 6,064,453.

The Examiner reasons as follows:

Re claims 19 and 32, as shown in Figs. 1-4, Inubushi discloses a method for arranging a liquid crystal display, comprising:

attaching a liquid crystal display 4, including a window comprising a window cover 2 which covers the liquid crystal display to provide protection thereof, to a housing including first and second housing parts 9 and 1, wherein the first housing part 9 covers a side periphery of the liquid crystal display and a bottom surface of the liquid crystal display, and the second housing part 1 covers a periphery of a top surface of the liquid crystal display, and wherein the housing including a cavity located between side walls of the housing and a side periphery of the liquid crystal display (Fig. 3);

applying an elastic member 7 between a top surface of the liquid crystal display and the second part 1 of the housing, the elastic member 7 contacting the first housing part 9 and including a portion which contacts an under surface of the window to seal a space between a top of the liquid crystal display and the under surface (see Fig. 4 below),

wherein, re claim 31, the elastic member 7 establishes a pressure on the top surface of the liquid crystal display 4 which retains the relative position between the liquid crystal display and the housing parts (col. 4, lines 33-38);

wherein the elastic member 7 surrounds an inner periphery of the second housing part 1 with the elastic member 7 applying a retaining force on a top surface of the liquid crystal display (col. 4, lines 48-52). These grounds of rejection are traversed for the following reasons.

Each of independent claims 19, 31 and 32 substantively recite a display arrangement, a method for arranging a liquid crystal display and a method for establishing a flexible display arrangement in which a liquid crystal display is held in a position relative to a housing including first and second parts including an elastic part located between the liquid crystal display and the second part, contacting the first part and including a portion which contacts an undersurface of a window which covers the liquid crystal display to provide protection thereof to seal a space between a top of the liquid crystal display and undersurface and further an adhesive member supplied along a periphery of the bottom surface of the liquid crystal display which attaches the liquid crystal display to the first part. This subject matter, contrary to the stated basis in the Final rejection, is not rendered obvious by the teachings of Inubushi et al. in view of Hasegawa et al. Inubushi et al. teaches an improvement over the prior art as illustrated in Figs. 8, 9 and 10 in which the rubber sheet 7, which

previously extended outward peripherally above the rib 9, has now been cut off to be radially inward thereof as illustrated in Figs. 2-4 so as to provide loading of the case 1 to be received by the rib 9 as described in column 4, lines 32-38.

With the Examiner's construction in mind that he considers the first claim housing part to read upon part 9 of the Inubushi et al. and the second housing part to read on part 1, there are several differences between the subject matter of independent claims 19, 31 and 32, which are not rendered obvious by the proposed combination of Inubushi et al., and Hasegawa:

- 1) In the first place, the elastic part is recited as being located between the liquid display which is element 4 and in the second housing part which is the case 1 which is recited as contacting the first housing part. As may be seen with respect to Figs. 3 and 4 with the first housing part being construed by the Examiner to be readable upon part 9, it is seen that the elastic sheet 7 is not in contact therewith as required by the claim.
- 2) Moreover, the claims recite that the elastic part includes a portion which contacts an undersurface of the window to seal a space between the top of the liquid crystal display and the undersurface. As may be seen from Figs. 3 and 4, the window is part 2 which does not contact the sheet 7 since disposed therebetween is the case 1.
- 3) Finally, the claims recite an adhesive member applied along a periphery of a bottom surface of the liquid crystal display which attaches the liquid crystal display to the housing. As may be seen from Figs. 3 and 4, intermediately located between the display element 4 and the first part of the housing 9 are a

transparent plastic layer 5 and an electroluminescent layer 6.

See column 1, lines 31-44. Therefore, the Examiner's proposed modification of Inubushi et al. to attach the liquid crystal display to the housing would not be usable with the design of Inubushi et al. since the layers 5 and 6, which are intermediate the liquid crystal 4 and the parts 8 and 9 of the first housing would have to be eliminated to provide the claimed attachment.

The Examiner's reliance upon Hasegawa et al. for teaching the use of double sided adhesive tapes to attach the liquid crystal display 102 to the housing 105 is noted. However, the Examiner has not explained how the limitation of attaching the liquid crystal display to the housing could be accomplished with the required layers 5 and 6 located intermediate the liquid crystal display 4 and the horizontal part 8 of the first housing part.

Claims 32 has been amended to recite the relationship previously recited in claims 19 and 31, which substantively recited an adhesive member applied along a periphery of a bottom surface of the liquid crystals display to attach the liquid crystal display to the housing. The narrowing of claim 31 to be commensurate in scope with claims 19 and 32 by reciting the limitation in claims 19 and 32 regarding the adhesive member attaching the liquid crystal display to the housing does not raise new issues.

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, it is submitted that each of the claims in the application is in condition for allowance. Accordingly, early allowance thereof is respectfully requested.

To the extent necessary, Applicants petition for an extension of time under 37 C.F.R. §1.136. Please charge any shortage in fees due in connection with the

filings of this paper, including extension of time fees, to Deposit Account No. 01-2135
(1030.41370X00) and please credit any excess fees to such Deposit Account.

Respectfully submitted,
ANTONELLI, TERRY, STOUT & KRAUS, LLP.


Donald E. Stout
Registration No. 26,422

DES/vvr
1300 N. Seventeenth Street
Suite 1800
Arlington, Virginia 22209
Tel: 703-312-6600
Fax: 703-312-6666

August 4, 2005